

might help her. The effect was instantaneous: "Come right in. The right man in the right place!" Thus we found a home at Bonne Bay and soon monopolized Mr. Crocker's carpenter-shop and workbenches as our own.

Like the Bay of Islands, Bonne Bay has three main Arms and, like the names of localities on the Bay of Islands, the names on the charts and maps have little or no reflection in local usage. Woody Point (PLATE 237)¹ lies under the sombre, green, eastern slope of Lookout Mountain, at the southern entrance to what the charts call the "South Arm," but by the inhabitants known as "West Arm"; the finest botanizing is on the limestone cliffs which shut in the south side of "Main Arm" (called on the charts "East Arm"); while to the northwest of Main Arm there extends a slender branch of the antler-like Bay, locally, and to us inexplicably, known as "East Arm," but on the charts called "Deer Arm."²

(To be continued)

PYLAIELLA FULVESCENS (SCHOUSB.) BORNET.—I beg leave to report the presence on our coast of a peculiar form of *Pylaiella*. In essential respects it compares closely with the descriptions and figures of the species named above as given in De Toni's *Sylloge Algarum*, vol. III., p. 536 and in F. Börgesen's *Marine Algae of the Danish West Indies* Vol. II., pp. 431–433 and figs. 408 and 409.

I may mention the following distinctive characteristics: (a) the cells often contain peculiar stellate protoplasmic masses, similar to those in *Zygnema*, with the nucleus in or near the center; (b) several short, rhizoidal branches, about 11–16 μ thick, arise from many of the vegetative cells which are 30–35 μ broad; (c) most of the unilocular

¹ For the use of the picture, showing The Tableland covered in June with snow, I am indebted to SAMUEL D. GRANT, Esq. of Trinity and Blanc Sablon.

² I could not help recalling my first encounter with Newfoundland geographic usages. Alfred Kidder (the archaeologist) and I were about to start from Birchy Cove (now called Curling) on a canoe-trip, with Harry MacWhirter as guide, across the Island, by way of the East Branch of the Humber. Harry's directions, as I now remember them (the lapse of a quarter-century may have obscured the names), were: "Ship the canoe and heavy stuff on the freight; bill it to MacGreggor and tell the conductor to put it off at Sandy Lake. Then, next day, we will go on the express. Buy tickets to Howley and ask the conductor to let us off at Goose Ponds." We were properly mystified but followed directions, though, next day, when the train stopped at a lonely platform, marked "Avateer," and we alighted beside our camp-equipment and canoe, our understanding had become further perplexed. The whole situation was promptly cleared by Harry's explanation: "Why, you see it is this way: this place belonged to Pratt in St. John's and then he sold it to Baggs Brothers!"

sporangia are thick-walled and binate, because they are divided by a longitudinal septum. All the above structures except (c) are peculiar to *P. fulvescens* and are never found in our indigenous species. Nor is it altogether strange that this form should be abiding in our waters. Two small specimens have been found in the waters of the Virgin Islands; it is at home along the coasts of Spain, Southern France and the Canary Islands; and also along Morocco, where it received its first notice before the middle of the 19th century.

The single specimen to which this note refers, was found growing on *Fucus*, along an exposed shore at North Brooklin, Maine, on August 20th, 1932 and has been deposited in the National Herbarium.

Collins and Hervey in their *Algae of Bermuda*, p. 68, report a single collection on rocks from St. David's in May, 1913, by Hervey. This was distributed in the *Phycotheca Boreali-Americana* as No. 2076. But so far as I can learn, only the three small specimens listed above have ever been found in the waters of the United States.

It would seem that this may be a species in process of evolution. The stellate protoplasmic bodies and the binate sporangia are not universal. Only the Rhizoclonium-like appendages appear as a constant character, and even these are not always abundant. In the California specimens of *P. littoralis*, our common species, are found occasional forms with longitudinal septa (see the publications of Setchell and Gardner). And in the latter part of this summer, I collected on woodwork in this harbor, specimens of *P. littoralis* which showed this peculiar characteristic. I may be pardoned for adding that this is the first recorded instance of this abnormality in the waters of either Europe or Eastern North America.—R. E. SCHUH, Brooklin, Maine.

CALAMAGROSTIS EPIGEJOS, var. GEORGICA IN AMERICA.—In 1928 I published as a new species *Calamagrostis arenicola* RHODORA, xxx. 203. The colony was in a sandy opening in woods at Harwich on Cape Cod "in precarious surroundings, with the railroad to Provincetown bounding one side, a wagon-road bounding another, and two summer cottages casting their shade upon it." Very soon after the publication of *C. arenicola* I received from Mr. Bayard Long material of a closely similar plant which had appeared a few years earlier as a novel and spontaneous colony in woods at Elkins Park in